

A LIST OF THE CUCUJIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA, WITH
NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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In the following Paper, which is the first of a series I intend to offer for publication in the Proceedings of this Society, I have endeavoured to give a complete list of the Cucujidæ of Australia, as far as they are at present known, together with such notes on their structure and synonymy as were made whilst determining the species in the collection of the Australian Museum.

Sixteen genera are contained in this list, comprising forty-six species, a number which can only be regarded as showing our ignorance of the Australian Members of this family; of these species, ten are here described for the first time, and four, viz., *Læmophloeus testaceus*, *Silvanus surinamensis*, *Nausibius dentatus* and *Cryptamorpha Desjardinsii* are almost undoubtedly imported. The last mentioned species is especially interesting as it has been received from widely remote parts of Australia, and even appears to have established itself in Lord Howe Island, where, I am informed, it is usually found on the banana-trees.

The genera *Tristaria* and *Omma*, referred to this family by their authors, are not included here; the former is allied to *Hypocoprus*, which has been placed by Dr. G. H. Horn in the tribe Myrmecichixena of the Mycetophagidæ, and the latter is now generally considered to belong to the Cupesidæ.

The following typographical enumeration of the species will serve to show their geographical distribution:—

NAME OF SPECIES.	Australia, no exact locality	Cape York and N. Australia.	Port Denison.	Wide Bay & Moreton Bay Dist.	Rich. and Clar. R. Dist.	Hunter R. Dist.	Sydney Dist.	Illawarra and Monro Dist.	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Lord Howe Island
1. <i>Passandra marginata</i> , Gr. ...	*
2. <i>Hectarthrum brevifossum</i> , Newm	...	*	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*
3. <i>Ancistria retusa</i> , Fabr.	*
4. <i>Prostomis Atkinsoni</i> , Wat.
5. " <i>cornutus</i> , Wat.
6. <i>Bessaphilus cephalotes</i> , Wat.	*
7. <i>Cucujus coloniarius</i> , Olliff
8. <i>Ipsaphes merosus</i> , Pasc.	*	...	*	*	*	*	...	*	*	*
9. " <i>bicolor</i> , Olliff	*	*	*	*
10. <i>Platiscus obscurus</i> , Erich.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11. " <i>integricollis</i> , Reitt. ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12. " <i>angusticollis</i> , Reitt. ...	*	*	*
13. <i>Læmophleus amabilis</i> , Olliff	*	*	*	*	*
14. " <i>Ramsayi</i> , Olliff	*
15. " <i>tuberculatus</i> , Gr. ...	*
16. " <i>tasmanicus</i> , Gr.	*	...
17. " <i>articeps</i> , Olliff	*	*	*
18. " <i>contaminatus</i> , Gr.	*	*	*	*
19. " <i>conterminus</i> , Olliff	*	*	*
20. " <i>testaceus</i> , Fabr.	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
21. " <i>Macleayi</i> , Olliff	*	*	*	*
22. " <i>bistriatus</i> , Gr.	*	*	*	*	...
23. " <i>leachii</i> , Gr.
24. " <i>rigidus</i> , Olliff	*
25. " <i>insignis</i> , Gr.
26. " <i>lepidus</i> , Gr.	*
27. " <i>parvulus</i> , Gr.	*
28. <i>Dendrophagus australis</i> , Erich	*	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	*
29. <i>Brontes Macleayi</i> , Olliff	*	*	...	*	*	*	*
30. " <i>lucius</i> , Pasc.	*	*	...	*	*	*	*	*	...
31. " <i>australis</i> , Erich.	*	...
32. " <i>denticulatus</i> , Smith	*
33. " <i>militaris</i> , Erich.	*	*	*	*
34. <i>Inopeplus dimidiatus</i> , Wat.	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
35. " <i>trepidus</i> , Pasc.	*
36. <i>Cryptamorpha Desjardinsii</i> , Guér	*	...	*	...	*	*	*	*	*
37. " <i>triguttata</i> , Wat.	*	...	*	...
38. " <i>optata</i> , Olliff	*	...
39. <i>Silvanus brevicornis</i> , Erich.	*	...
40. " <i>castaneus</i> , Macleay	*	*	*	*
41. " <i>surinamensis</i> , Linn.	*	*	*	*	*
42. " <i>congener</i> , Olliff	*
43. " <i>atratus</i> , Gr.	*	*
44. <i>Myrabolia Haroldiana</i> , Reitt.	*
45. " <i>Grouvelliana</i> , Reitt.	*	...
46. <i>Nausibius dentatus</i> , Marsh	*	*	...	*

I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the Hon. William Macleay for granting me free access to his rich library and collections.

The letters A.M., after the name of a species, indicate that it is represented in the collection of the Australian Museum.

Family. CUCUJIDÆ.

Sub-family. I. PASSANDRINÆ.

PASSANDRA.

Dalman, Schönherr, Syst. Ins., 1817, App. p. 146.

1. PASSANDRA MARGINATA.

Passandra marginata, Grouvelle, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5), VII., p. clix, (1877); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5), VIII., p. 261, pl. 8, fig. 2, (1878).

Australia.

HECTARTHURUM.

Newman, Ent. Mag. V. p. 398 (1838.)

The species belonging to this genus, which are contained in the collection of the British Museum, have been tabulated by Mr. Waterhouse. (Ent. Mo. Mag., XIII., pp. 118-119, 1876.)

2. HECTARTHURUM BREVIFOSSUM. (A.M.)

Hectarthrum brevifossium, Newman, Ann. Nat. Hist., II., p. 392, (1839)

Hectarthrum cylindricum, (var.) Smith, Col. Ins. Brit. Mus., p. 21, (1851.)

Hectarthrum australicum, (var.) Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIII., p. 119, (1876.)

Cape York, Endeavour River, Port Denison, Gayndah, Moreton Bay, Macintyre River, Queensland; Upper Hunter, Sydney, New South Wales; Victoria; West Australia.

After carefully examining a series of more than sixty examples belonging to the genus *Hectarthrum* I have come to the conclusion, notwithstanding their great variation in size and sculpture, that only one species is at present known from Australia. I, therefore, fully endorse Grouvelle's opinion that the three forms described under the above names are varieties of one species.

The specimens before me vary from 7 to 23 mm. in length.

ANCISTRIA.

Erichson, Nat. Ins., III., p. 305, (1845.)

3. ANCISTRIA RETUSA. (A.M.)

Ancistria retusa, Fabricius, Syst. El., II., p. 555.

Prionophora cylindrica, Westwood, Cab. Orient. Ent., p. 85, pl. 41, fig. 6.

Cape York, North Australia; Tasmania.

It is very possible that the specimens from Tasmania will prove to belong to a distinct species, as they differ slightly in punctuation from the form which has hitherto been regarded as the typical *A. retusa*.

PROSTOMIS.

Latreille, Règn. Anim., p. 397, (1825.)

The *Prostomis laticeps*, Macleay, is allied to if not congeneric with *Mimemodes* of Reitter (Deutsche Ent. Zeit, 1876, p. 296), and must be referred to the family Monotomidæ. Mr. Macleay has compared his species with the figure of Reitter's *M. monstrosus* (Wien Ent. Zeit, 1884, pl. IV.), kindly forwarded to me by my friend Mr. George Lewis, and agrees with me in considering them probably members of the same genus.

4. PROSTOMIS ATKINSONI. (A.M.)

Prostomis Atkinsoni, Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIV., p. 26, (1877.)

Tasmania; Alps of Victoria.

I think it probable that too many species have been described belonging to the section of the genus having the sides of the

prothorax rounded, of which this species may be considered the type, as the series now before me shows that the punctuation of the head and elytra is liable to some variation. The differences, such as they are, between this and the allied species I have recently pointed out in a short paper published in the "Notes from the Leyden Museum," for April, 1884.

5. PROSTOMIS CORNUTUS. (A.M.)

Prostomis cornutus, Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIV., p. 26
(1877.)

South Australia ; Tasmania.

It is interesting to find Tasmanian examples of this species, which is at once distinguished by the jugular processes being at right angles to their base, as showing that its range does not differ greatly from that of the preceding species. The *P. mandibularis*, Fabr., recorded, with doubt, from New Zealand will probably turn out to be a specimen of this or the foregoing species.

BESSAPHILUS.

Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIV., p. 26, (1877).

6. BESSAPHILUS CEPHALOTES.

Bessaphilus cephalotes, Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIV., p. 27,
(1877).

Tasmania.

Sub-family. II. CUCUJINÆ.

Tribe. I. CUCUJINA.

CUCUJUS.

Fabricius, Syst. Ent., 1775, p. 204.

7. CUCUJUS COLONIARIUS, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, much depressed, pitchy black, somewhat shining ; head produced into a distinct node behind the eyes ; prothorax with the anterior angles only slightly produced ; elytra bright red.

Head transverse, narrowed in front, closely and rather strongly punctured, with a deeply impressed line parallel to the posterior margin; the sides produced into a distinct node behind the eyes, which are rather large and prominent; the clypeus truncated in front, with a moderately deep impression on each side at the base; the mandibles rather closely rugose-punctate. Antennæ rather longer than the head and prothorax together. Prothorax transverse, slightly narrowed posteriorly, moderately strongly, closely and irregularly punctured, with a large transverse shallow impression on the disc near the anterior margin; the anterior angles very slightly produced; the sides feebly serrate; the posterior angles rounded. Scutellum pitchy red, rounded behind, not very closely punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, distinctly and rather closely punctured; the sides nearly parallel for about three fourths of their length, then rounded to the apex; each elytron with four indistinct and very feebly raised costæ, the lateral margin rather strongly raised. Underside pitchy black; the prosternum transversely rugose in front, moderately strongly and irregularly punctate behind; the mesosternum rather strongly punctured; the metasternum and abdominal segments finely and moderately closely punctured. Legs pitchy black. Length 15 mm.; greatest width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Illawarra, New South Wales.

The present species is the first true *Cucujus* detected in Australia and seems, in some respects, to be closely allied to the Japanese *C. coccinatus* (1). It is, however, larger, and comparatively broader; its head is proportionately narrower (the lateral projections being less prominent and more distinctly nodiform); its elytra are much more strongly punctured; and its prothorax is broader and has the sides more feebly serrate.

One of the two specimens of this species which have come under my notice was captured under bark in company with the *Ipsaphes bicolor*.

(1) *Lewis, Ent. Mo. Mag., XVII., p. 198.*

IPSAPHES.

Pascoe, Journal of Entom., II., p. 39, (1863.)

Ipsaphes nitidulus, of Macleay, appears to be allied to the heteromerous genus *Sitophagus*. and need not be dealt with here. The resemblance of this genus to the Cucujidæ is so great, as to have mislead Herr Reitter, who has made a special study of the Clavicorn Coleoptera, into placing it in that family under the name *Schedarosus*.

8. IPSAPHES MÆROSUS. (A.M.)

Ipsaphes mærosus, Pascoe, Journal of Entom., II., p. 40, pl. 3, fig. 9, (1863.)

Richmond River, Petersham, Lane Cove, Sydney, Chatsworth, Shelley's Flats, Illawarra, Bombala, New South Wales; Tasmania.

9. IPSAPHES BICOLOR, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, much depressed, pitchy black and shining; elytra and abdominal segments rather bright red.

Head strongly transverse, considerably narrowed in front of the eyes, rather strongly and closely punctured; with a deeply impressed line near the base parallel to the posterior margin; the sides somewhat produced behind the eyes; the clypens very slightly emarginate in front; the mandibles closely and finely punctured. Antennæ about as long as the head and prothorax together, very sparingly clothed with short grey pubescence. Prothorax transverse, slightly broader in front than behind, moderately strongly, very closely and irregularly punctured; the anterior margin slightly arcuate, projecting over the head; the sides rounded and provided with short blunt teeth; median line indistinct; with a moderately large irregular impression on each side at the base. Scutellum transverse, somewhat pointed behind, black, rather strongly and closely punctured. Elytra almost twice as long as the head and prothorax together, very finely, closely and irregularly punctured, the suture slightly raised; humeral angles scarcely prominent; the sides nearly parallel for two-thirds of

their length, then arcuately rounded to the apex: each elytron with indistinct costæ; the lateral margin rather strongly raised. Underside coloured as above; the prosternum transversely coriaceous in front, closely punctured behind; the meso- and metasternum more finely and closely punctured; abdominal segments dull red, finely punctured. Legs black, finely punctured, Length 12-14 mm.; greatest width, $4-4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Chatsworth, Illawarra, New South Wales; Mountains near Melbourne (Howitt.)

Although this species is closely allied to *Ipsaphes macrosus*, Pasc., it may readily be distinguished from it by the colour of its elytra, its narrower head and the larger size of the thoracic teeth. The joints of the antennæ appear to be proportionately larger, especially towards the apex, and the scutellum is pointed behind and not rounded as in that species.

I have had a specimen of this insect in my possession for some time, bearing the manuscript name "*bicolor*," in the handwriting of the late Dr. Howitt, of Melbourne.

PLATISUS.

Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I, p. 216, (1842.)

10. PLATISUS OBSCURUS. (A.M.)

Platius obscurus, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I., 216, (1842.)

Upper Hunter, Sydney, Gunning, Illawarra, New South Wales; Tasmania.

All the specimens of *Platius*, some thirty in number, which I have examined, appear to belong to this species. In some of them the prothorax is decidedly narrower than in others.

11. PLATISUS INTEGRICOLLIS.

Platius integricollis, Reitter, Verh. z-b. Wien, XXVIII., p. 188, (1878.)

Australia.

12. *PLATISUS ANGUSTICOLLIS*.

Platibus angusticollis, Reitter, Verh. z-b. Wien, XXVIII.,
p. 189, (1878.)

Platibus obscurus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., II., p. 403, pl. 21, fig. 1,
(1854.)

Australia ; Tasmania.

13. *LÆMOPHLÆUS AMABILIS*. sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, depressed, pale testaceous, shining ; prothorax short, considerably narrowed behind, with a distinct lateral stria ; elytra broader than the prothorax in front, with a rather large black spot at the humeral angles and a conspicuous fascia of the same colour just behind the middle.

Head transverse, slightly emarginate in front, finely and moderately closely punctured, and provided on each side with a feeble oblique impression just before the base of the antennæ and a finely raised line extending from near the origin of this impression to just before the base ; clypeus rather large, feebly emarginate in front ; mandibles very strong and prominent, sparingly punctured. Antennæ only slightly longer than the head and prothorax together. Prothorax transverse, much broader in front than behind, finely and closely punctured ; the anterior angles produced ; the sides regularly rounded ; the posterior angles slightly reflexed ; the lateral line rather strongly impressed in the middle. Scutellum transverse, pointed behind, very sparingly punctured. Elytra about one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, slightly narrowed behind, indistinctly and not very closely punctate—striate, the first and fifth striæ more deeply impressed ; humeral angles very slightly produced ; each elytron with the fascia rather broad and extending from just beyond the sutural stria to the lateral margin. Legs pale testaceous. Length 2—2½ mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland ; Lane Cove, Sydney, Port Hacking, New South Wales.

The male of this species has the head somewhat broader and the antennæ slightly longer than the other sex.

The *Læmophloeus* characterized above is very distinct from all the species known to me and may be distinguished by its short antennæ, broad prothorax (with the deeply impressed lateral line) and prettily marked elytra.

14. *LÆMOPHLOEUS RAMSAYI*. sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, depressed, dark metallic brassy green; prothorax considerably narrowed behind, with a distinct lateral stria; scutellum testaceous; elytra metallic green, sparingly covered with long yellow pubescence, with a moderately broad testaceous fascia considerably before the middle and a similar but narrower fascia just before the apex.

Head transverse, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front, very finely and sparingly punctured, with a rather deeply impressed line running parallel to the posterior margin; clypeus rather large, slightly emarginate in front; mandibles very large and prominent, pale reddish testaceous, with the tips pitchy. Antennæ considerably longer than the head and prothorax together, pitchy red, the apex of the terminal joint pale testaceous. Prothorax finely and sparingly punctured; the anterior angles deflexed and rather strongly produced; the sides rounded and feebly sinuate just before the base; the posterior angles very slightly produced. Scutellum transverse, impunctate. Elytra scarcely one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, broader than the prothorax in front, gradually widening out until just behind the middle, then rounded to the apex, indistinctly and not very closely punctate-striate, the interstices wide and very sparingly punctured, the sutural stria obsolete near the scutellum, the fourth stria rather deeply impressed, the pubescence emitted from the striæ; each elytron with a moderately broad oblique fascia considerably before the middle, extending from behind the humeral angles to just before the suture, and a similar but much narrower fascia extending from near the suture to the lateral margin near the apex. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland.

This interesting and very distinct form appears to belong to the same section of the genus as the *L. salpingoides* and *L. productus* of Grouvelle. It differs from the latter, to which it is most nearly allied, in colour, in the position of the markings on the elytra and in having the prothorax slightly narrowed behind. The apical joint of the antennæ in *L. Ramsayi* is as long as three preceding ones together.

I am indebted to Mr. Masters for the opportunity of describing this species.

15. *LÆMOPHLOEUS TUBERCULATUS*.

Læmophloeus tuberculatus, Grouvelle, Bull. Soc. Ent., Fr., (5) VII., pl. 1., (1877); Ann. Soc. Ent., Fr., (5), VIII., p. 71, pl. 2, fig. 6, (1878).

Australia.

16. *LÆMOPHLOEUS TASMANICUS*.

Læmophloeus tasmanicus, Grouvelle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5), VI., p. 498, pl. 9, fig. 17, (1876.)

Tasmania.

17. *LÆMOPHLOEUS ARTICEPS*, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, depressed, reddish testaceous, shining; head rather narrow; prothorax slightly narrowed behind, the lateral stria distinct and feebly sinuate in the middle; elytra much broader than the prothorax, with the base and an irregular fascia behind the middle pitchy black.

Head transverse, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front, finely and closely punctured, with an indistinct longitudinal impression in the middle; clypeus rounded in front; mandibles moderately prominent, extremely finely punctured. Antennæ considerably longer than the head and prothorax together, reddish testaceous, the last three joints slightly darker than the others. Prothorax strongly transverse, considerably broader than the head in front, only slightly narrowed posteriorly, finely and closely punctured; anterior angles produced; the sides rounded and very

feebly sinuate just before the posterior angles. Scutellum transverse, pointed behind. Elytra about one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, finely and rather closely striate-punctate, the first and fourth striæ rather more deeply impressed; humeral angles very slightly produced: each elytron with a pitchy black basal spot which is continued along the suture and an irregular fascia behind the middle extending from the suture (where it is narrowest) to the lateral margin. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 2-2½ mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland; Mundarlo, Tarcutta, Merimbula, Monaro, New South Wales.

Appears to be more nearly allied to *Læmophilæus tasmanicus* than to any other species.

18. *LÆMOPHILÆUS CONTAMINATUS*. (A.M.)

Læmophilæus contaminatus, Grouvelle, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5), VII., p. 219, (1877); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5), VIII., p. 265, pl. 8, fig. 7, (1878.)

Wide Bay, Queensland.

The specimens of this species in the collection of the Australian Museum agree in every respect with Grouvelle's figure except that in the males, the head appears to be slightly broader. In some specimens the head and prothorax are black, and in others reddish castaneous.

19. *LÆMOPHILÆUS CONTERMINUS*, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, somewhat depressed, reddish testaceous, shining, very finely and moderately closely pubescent; prothorax very slightly broader in front than behind, the lateral stria distinct; elytra with four striæ on each side, the suture dusky.

Head transverse, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front, rather finely and closely punctured; clypens small, rounded in front; mandibles not very prominent. Antennæ considerably

longer than the head and prothorax together. Prothorax much broader than long, very slightly narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured; the anterior angles somewhat produced; the sides arcuately rounded; the posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum transverse, sparingly punctured, pointed behind. Elytra about one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, striate, the interstices finely and rather closely punctured and distinctly pubescent; the humeral angles scarcely prominent. Legs pale reddish testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland; Kiama, New South Wales.

This species approaches very nearly to *L. contaminatus*; it differs, however, in its smaller size, narrower head and prothorax, and in the different form and position of the elytral striæ; in *L. conterminus* there is a distinct sutural stria and the punctures in the interstices are arranged in two tolerably regular series; whereas in the other species the sutural stria is very indistinct and the punctures less regular; the form of the prothorax, which is but very slightly narrowed behind, and the concolorous upper surface will also sufficiently distinguish it.

20. LEMOPHLÆUS TESTACEUS.

(A.M.)

Cucujus testaceus, Fabricius Mant. Ins., I., p. 166, (1787.)

Lemophlæus testaceus, Sturm, Ins., XXI., p. 46, pl. 383, fig. A.

Lemophlæus Zimmermanni, Le Conte, Proc. Ac. Phil., 1854, p. 75.

Upper Hunter, Blackheath, Lane Cove, Sydney, Wagga Wagga, Mundarlo, Tarcutta, New South Wales; Tasmania.

A considerable number of specimens of this almost cosmopolitan insect have come under my notice. It is often found about out-houses and granaries, but abounds more particularly under the bark of newly-felled timber, in which situation I have recently captured it at Blackheath, some 3,500 miles above the sea level.

21. LÆMOPHLÆUS MACLEAYI. (A.M.)

Placonotus longicornis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales,
II., p. 168 (1871.)

Gayndah, Queensland.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but differs in having the head and prothorax castaneous and the lateral striæ on the latter, decidedly more distinct. It is also somewhat larger and the elytra are, if anything, a trifle broader behind. As the specific name "*longicornis*" is preoccupied in the genus *Læmophlæus* I have followed the general practice in such cases and have proposed to name this species after the author who first published a description of it.

22. LÆMOPHLÆUS BISTRIATUS. (A.M.)

Læmophlæus bistriatus, Grouvelle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5), VIII.
p. 72, pl. 2, fig. 8, (1878.)

Sutton Forest, New South Wales ; Tasmania.

A single specimen collected by Mr. Masters at Sutton Forest appears to agree with this species.

23. LÆMOPHLÆUS LEACHII.

Læmophlæus leachii, Grouvelle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5), VI., p.
499, pl. 9, fig. 18, (1876.)

New South Wales.

24. LÆMOPHLÆUS RIGIDUS. sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, depressed, reddish testaceous, shining ; prothorax very slightly broader than long, a little broader in front than behind, with a distinct lateral stria which is rather strongly impressed just behind the middle ; elytra somewhat depressed on each side of the suture, almost truncate behind, with an indistinct dusky marking near the scutellum.

Head transverse, slightly narrowed and emarginate in front, feebly impressed in the middle, finely and rather closely punctured ; clypeus very feebly emarginate in front ; mandibles moderately

prominent, very finely punctured. Antennæ considerably longer than the head and prothorax together, the first joint much larger than the other, especially in the male. Prothorax finely and moderately closely punctured; the anterior angles slightly produced. Scutellum rather small, rounded behind, very finely punctured. Elytra nearly one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, slightly narrowed both in front and behind, finely and moderately closely punctate-striate, the interstices very finely punctured, with a slight impression at the base on each side of the scutellum; the humeral angles scarcely produced: the sides almost parallel. Legs robust; the femora, especially those of the posterior legs, considerably thickened. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

King George's Sound, West Australia.

This *Læmophlæus* somewhat resembles *L. Beccarii*, Grouvelle (Ann. Mus. Genov. XVIII., p. 286, pl. 7, fig. 14) in outline, but differs greatly in structure. The first joint of the antennæ is enlarged, particularly in the male, but not triangular, and the elytra are truncated behind.

25. LÆMOPHLÆUS INSIGNIS.

Læmophlæus insignis, Grouvelle, Ann. Mus. Genov., XVIII., p. 279, pl. 7, fig. 5, (1883.)

Somerset, North Australia.

26. LÆMOPHLÆUS LEPIDUS.

Læmophlæus lepidus, Grouvelle, Ann. Mus. Genov. XVIII., p. 280, pl. 7, fig. 6, (1883.)

Somerset, North Australia.

Also found at Singapore and in Borneo.

27. LÆMOPHLÆUS PARVULUS.

Læmophlæus parvulus, Grouvelle, Ann. Mus. Genov., XVIII., p. 287, pl. 7, fig. 15, (1883.)

"Coke Town, Australia." [Probably a misprint for Cooktown.]

Tribe, II. BRONTINA.

DENDROPHAGUS.

Schönherr, Vet. Akad. Handl., 1809, p. 50.

28. DENDROPHAGUS AUSTRALIS. (A.M.)

Dendrophagus australis, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I., p. 218, (1842).

Wide Bay, Queensland; Upper Hunter, Lane Cove, Sydney, Wagga Wagga, Bombala, Mundarlo, New South Wales; Victoria Port Lincoln, South Australia; Tasmania; Lord Howe Island.

This is one of the commonest and most widely distributed of the Australian Cucujidæ.

BRONTES.

Fabricius, Syst. El., II., p. 97, (1801).

29. BRONTES MACLEAYI. sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, slightly convex, dark ferruginous brown, shining, sparingly clothed with long dark pubescence; prothorax rather longer than broad, with the sides feebly serrate and the anterior angles produced into a strong spine; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi pale ferruginous.

Head transverse, rather finely and very sparingly punctured towards the sides, the space between the antennal nodes almost impunctate; clypeus rather large, sparingly punctured. Antennæ reaching considerably beyond the apex of the elytra, the first joint about as long as the head and prothorax together, the second joint somewhat less than half as long as the first. Prothorax slightly narrower in front than behind, strongly, irregularly and closely punctured, with a slight elevation on each side of the middle; the anterior angles produced into a strong and rather sharp upturned spine; the sides feebly serrate and moderately strongly rounded. Scutellum transverse, closely and rather strongly punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, much broader

than the prothorax at the base, arcuately narrowed behind, moderately strongly and rather closely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and very slightly raised; the humeral angles very slightly produced; the sides feebly reflexed. Legs with the femora dark ferruginous brown, the tibiæ and tarsi much paler. Length 13-14 mm.; greatest width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Port Darwin, North Australia; Richmond River, New South Wales.

This fine species, which is the largest *Brontes* known to me, can be separated at once from all the Australian species by the form of its head and prothorax and by its having the elytra somewhat convex. The Richmond River specimen in the Macleay Museum is rather darker in colour than the other individual.

30. BRONTES LUCIUS. (A.M.)

Brontes luciis, Pascoe, Journal of Entom., I., p. 321, (1862).

Brontes nigricans, Pascoe, *loc. cit.*

Wide Bay, Gayndah, Queensland; Clarence River, Port Macquarie, Sydney, Illawarra, New South Wales; Victoria; Tasmania.

After a careful comparison of a long series with specimens which I named from Mr. Pascoe's types, I have little hesitation in stating my conviction that the two forms bearing the above names are merely extreme varieties of one species. In the series now before me the spines on the prothorax vary considerably in size and shape, the punctuation of the elytra is less regular in some of the larger specimens and the colour of the individuals from Clarence River is much darker than that of the others.

31. BRONTES AUSTRALIS. (A.M.)

Brontes australis, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I., p. 217, (1842.)

Tasmania.

32. BRONTES DENTICULATUS.

Brontes denticulatus, Smith, Col. Ins. Brit. Mus., I., p. 14, (1851.)

Australia.



33. BRONTES MILITARIS. (A.M.)

Brontes militaris, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I., p. 217, (1842.)

Ipswich, Queensland ; Sydney, Illawarra, New South Wales ; Victoria ; Tasmania.

Sub-Family. III. HEMIPEPLINÆ.

INOPEPLUS.

Smith, Col. Ins. Brit. Mus., I., p. 4, (1851.)

34. INOPEPLUS DIMIDIATUS. (A.M.)

Ino dimidiatus, Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 191.

Port Bowen, Wide Bay, Brisbane, Queensland ; Blackheath, Illawarra, New South Wales.

During April of the present year I found a single specimen of this pretty species under the bark of a species of *Banksia* at Blackheath. This insect varies slightly in the extent of the black marking on the apex of its clytra.

35. INOPEPLUS TREPIDUS. (A.M.)

Ino trepida, Pascoe, Journal of Entom., I., p. 322, (1862.)

Cape York.

A single example agreeing in every particular with the description of this species which has been recorded from Singapore, Sumatra, Gilolo, Dorey, and New Guinea.

Sub-Family. IV. TELEPHANINÆ.

CRYPTAMORPHA.

Wollaston, Ins. Mader., p. 156, (1854.)

36. CRYPTAMORPHA DESJARDINSII. (A.M.)

Psammæcus Desjardinsii, Guérin, Règn. Anim., V., p. 196, (1829.)

Dendrophagus suturalis, White, Voy. Erebus and Terror. Ent., p. 18, (1846.)

Cryptamorpha musæ, Wollaston, Ins. Mader, p. 157, pl. 4, fig. 1,
(1854.)

Pseudophanus signatus, Leconte, Proc. Ac. Phil., 1859, p. 85.

Gayndah, Queensland; Upper Hunter, New South Wales;
South Australia; West Australia; Lord Howe Island.

Appears to be imported in articles of commerce, having been recorded from North America, Madeira, Mauritius and New Zealand.

37. CRYPTAMORPHA TRIGUTTATA. (A.M.)

Cryptamorpha triguttata, Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., XIII.,
p. 123, (1876.)

South Australia; Tasmania.

One of the Tasmanian examples, of the typical size and form, differs in having the prothorax tinged with bronzy green.

38. CRYPTAMORPHA OPTATA, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, somewhat depressed, reddish testaceous, shining, finely and closely pubescent; prothorax rather long, fuscous towards the sides; elytra rather strongly punctate-striate, with a broad and very indistinct fascia just behind the middle; legs pale testaceous.

Head narrowed in front, finely coriaceous, with a strongly impressed line on each side extending from the origin of the antennæ to the base, and a smaller oblique furrow running towards the eye. Antennæ reddish testaceous. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, strongly and closely punctured; the anterior angles rounded; the sides moderately strongly sinuate just before the base, provided with six or seven long bristly hairs; the posterior angles slightly produced. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, indistinctly punctured. Elytra about two and a half times as long as the prothorax, rather strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and very slightly raised; the sides nearly parallel for two-thirds of their length then rounded to the apex. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Tasmania.

This insect is sufficiently distinguished from *C. triguttata*, to which it is closely allied, by its paler colour, slightly broader and less parallel sided prothorax, and by the absence of black spots on its elytra. The antennæ and legs are entirely testaceous.

Sub-family. V. SILVANINÆ.

SILVANUS.

Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. III., p. 19, (1807.)

39. SILVANUS BREVICORNIS.

Silvanus brevicornis, Erichson, Wiegmann Archiv., I., p. 218, (1842.)
Tasmania.

40. SILVANUS CASTANEUS. (A.M.)

Silvanus castaneus, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales, II.,
p. 168, (1871.)

Gayndah, Queensland; Lane Cove, Sydney, Wagga Wagga,
Gundagai, Mundarlo, Currajong, New South Wales.

Allied to the European *Silvanus unidentatus*, Oliv., from which it differs in having the prothorax much longer and more sinuous at the sides and in its darker and less shining upper surface; the anterior angles are also more prominent and the punctuation of the head and prothorax somewhat less strong and close.

The *S. inæqualis*, Grouv. (Ann. Mus. Genov., XVIII., p. 293, pl. 7, fig. 25), appears to be closely allied to, if not identical, with this species

41. SILVANUS SURINAMENSIS. (A.M.)

Dermestes surinamensis, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., I., pt. 2, p. 565,
(1767.)

Silvanus surinamensis, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., III., p. 104,
(1830.)

Blackheath, Sydney, New South Wales; South Australia.

A single example of this *Silvanus*, which is found in warehouses and granaries all over the world, was captured by myself under bark in the neighbourhood of Blackheath during April last. It has already been recorded by Redtenbacher from Sydney.

42. *SILVANUS CONGENER*, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate, narrow and parallel, dark reddish brown, rather closely pubescent; prothorax much longer than broad, with an indistinct longitudinal impression on each side of the middle, the sides armed with six moderately prominent teeth; elytra finely striate-punctate.

Head with the sides nearly straight, deeply and closely punctured at the base, somewhat less closely punctured in front. Prothorax elongated, slightly narrowed behind, rather strongly and closely punctured, the disc somewhat flattened, with an indistinct longitudinal impression on each side of the middle extending from just behind the anterior margin to near the base; the sides nearly parallel and armed with six rather prominent teeth situated at nearly equal distances from each other. Elytra rather long, generally a little paler than the head and prothorax, finely striate-punctate, the alternate interstices being almost imperceptibly raised; the sides arcuately narrowed behind. Legs reddish ferruginous. Length 3-3½ mm.

South Australia.

The somewhat larger size and narrower form of this species, in conjunction with the more parallel sides, and less rounded angles, of its prothorax, will serve to separate it from *S. surinamensis*. The grooves on the prothorax in *S. congener* are indistinct and comparatively broad.

43. *SILVANUS ATRATULUS*.

Silvanus atratulus, Grouvelle, Bull. Soc., Ent. Fr., (5), VII., p. clix, (1877); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5), VIII., p. 266, pl. 8, fig. 9, (1878).

Australia.

MYRABOLIA.

Reitter, Col. Hefte., XV., p. 55, (1876)

44. *MYRABOLIA HAROLDIANA*.

Myrabolia Haroldiana, Reitter, Col. Hefte., XV., p. 56, (1876).

Australia.

45. MYRABOLIA GROUVELLIANA.

Myrabolia Grouvelliana, Reitter, Verh. z-b., Wien XXVII., p. 179,
(1877).

Tasmania.

NAUSIBIUS.

Redtenbacher, Faun. Austr., II., p. 998, (1858).

46. NAUSIBIUS DENTATUS. (A.M.)

Silvanus dentatus, Marsham, Ent. Brit., p. 108.

Nausibius dentatus, Jacq. Duv., Gen. Col., II., pl. 50, fig. 250.

Cape York, North Australia ; Sydney.

Found all over the world imported with articles of commerce
and more especially in sugar.